

CLAIMS

1. An optical measurement apparatus for living body comprising:

a measurement channel including an irradiation use
5 optical fiber which is set at an irradiation position
on a body surface in an inspection area of a subject
and irradiates an inspection light having a
predetermined frequency of from visible to near
infrared range and a light receiving use optical fiber
10 which is set at a light receiving portion adjacent the
irradiation use optical fiber on the body surface in
the inspection area and receives the inspection light
irradiated from the adjacent irradiation use optical
fiber and penetrated through inside the subject;
15 a light detection unit which detects the amount
of inspection light received by the light receiving use
optical fiber in an electrical signal; and
a signal calculation and processing unit including
a hemoglobin signal calculating unit which calculates
20 a hemoglobin signal representing a hemoglobin
concentration inside the subject through which the
inspection light has penetrated based on the electrical
signal detected by the light detection unit and an
optical fiber setting adequacy evaluation unit which
25 evaluates adequacy of setting on the body surface in
the inspection area of the irradiation use optical fiber
or the light receiving use optical fiber both of which

constitute the measurement channel, characterized in that

the signal calculation and processing unit further includes a pulse wave calculation unit which calculates
5 an intensity of a pulse wave component due to heartbeats of the subject contained in the hemoglobin signal calculated by the hemoglobin signal calculation unit, and the optical fiber setting adequacy evaluation unit evaluates adequacy of setting on the body surface of
10 the subject of the irradiation use optical fiber or the light receiving use optical fiber based on the intensity of the pulse wave component calculated by the pulse wave calculation unit.

2. An optical measurement apparatus for living
15 body according to claim 1, characterized in that a plurality of the measurement channels are included and are constituted by a plurality of the irradiation use optical fibers and a plurality of the light receiving use optical fibers.

20 3. An optical measurement apparatus for living body according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the intensity of the pulse wave component calculated by the pulse wave calculation unit is an intensity at the center frequency among the pulse wave component.

25 4. An optical measurement apparatus for living body according to one of claims 1 through 3, characterized in that the intensity of the pulse wave

component calculated by the pulse wave calculation unit is fourth order statistics around the center frequency among the pulse wave component.

5 5. An optical measurement apparatus for living
body according to one of claims 1 through 4,
characterized in that the pulse wave calculation unit
is provided with means for applying a band pass filter
to the hemoglobin signal calculated by the hemoglobin
signal calculation unit and means for performing
10 frequency analysis on the data applied of the band pass
filter, and the intensity of the pulse wave component
is calculated based on the data performed of the
frequency analysis.

6. An optical measurement apparatus for living
15 body according to claim 5, characterized in that the
band pass filter is a high frequency band pass filter,
a low frequency band pass filter or a combination
thereof.

7. An optical measurement apparatus for living
20 body according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in that
further comprises means for inputting a band threshold
value for the band pass filter by an operator.

8. An optical measurement apparatus for living
body according to one of claims 1 through 7,
25 characterized in that the optical fiber setting
adequacy evaluation unit evaluates the setting adequacy
of the irradiation use optical fiber and/or the light

receiving use optical fiber on the body surface of the subject based on whether the intensity of the pulse wave component calculated is larger than or smaller than the predetermined threshold value.

5 9. An optical measurement apparatus for living body according to claim 8, characterized in that further comprises means for inputting the predetermined threshold value for the intensity of the pulse wave component by an operator.

10 10. An optical measurement apparatus for living body according to one of claims 1 through 9, characterized in that the calculation of the intensity of the pulse wave component by the pulse wave calculation unit and the evaluation of the setting adequacy of the irradiation use optical fibers and/or the light receiving use optical fibers for the respective measurement channels based on the calculation by the optical fiber setting adequacy evaluation unit are performed during a preparatory
15 measurement prior to an actual optical measurement for the living body and a resetting is performed for an irradiation use optical fiber and/or a light receiving use optical fiber of a measurement channel of which setting is evaluated inadequate by the optical fiber
20 setting adequacy evaluation unit.
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 11. An optical measurement apparatus for living body according to one of claims 1 through 10,

characterized in that further comprises means for rejecting after the actual measurement a hemoglobin signal for obtaining living body information inside the living body of a measurement channel for which resetting
5 of the irradiation use optical fiber or light receiving use optical fiber on the body surface has been performed is evaluated inadequate regardless to the performance of the resetting of the irradiation use optical fiber or light receiving use optical fiber.

10 12. An optical measurement apparatus for living body according to one of claims 1 through 11, characterized in that the evaluation of the setting adequacy of the irradiation use optical fiber or the light receiving use optical fiber on the body surface
15 is performed after completing the actual optical measurement for living body which is for obtaining the living body information inside the living body of the subject, and further comprises means for rejecting a hemoglobin signal for obtaining the living body
20 information inside the living body for a measurement channel of which setting is evaluated inadequate by the optical fiber setting adequacy evaluation unit.

13. A method of optical measurement for living body comprising: (1) step of irradiating inspection light
25 having a predetermined wavelength of from visible to near infrared range with an irradiation use optical fiber set at an irradiation position on a body surface

in an inspection area of a subject, (2) step of receiving the inspection light which is irradiated from the adjacent irradiation use optical fiber and penetrated through inside the subject with a light receiving use optical fiber at a light receiving position adjacent the irradiation use optical fiber on the body surface in the inspection area, (3) step of detecting the amount of the inspection light received by the light receiving use optical fiber in a form of electrical signal, (4) step of calculating a hemoglobin signal representing hemoglobin concentration inside the subject through which the inspection light has penetrated based on the detected electrical signal, (5) step of evaluating setting adequacy on the body surface in the inspection area of the irradiation use optical fiber or the light receiving use optical fiber, characterized in that the step (5) includes (6) step of calculating an intensity of a pulse wave component due to heartbeats of the subject contained in the hemoglobin signal calculated in the step (4) and (7) step of evaluating a setting adequacy on the body surface of the subject of the irradiation use optical fiber or the light receiving use optical fiber based on the intensity of the pulse wave component calculated in the step (6).

14. A method of optical measurement for living body according to claim 13 characterized in that the setting adequacy evaluation on the body surface of the

irradiation use optical fiber or the light receiving use optical fiber are performed during a preparatory measurement prior to an actual optical measurement for living body which is for obtaining the living body information inside the living body of the subject and a resetting is performed for an irradiation use optical fiber and/or a light receiving use optical fiber of a measurement channel of which setting is evaluated inadequate by the optical fiber setting adequacy evaluation step.

15. A method of optical measurement for living body according to one of claim 14, characterized in that further comprises step of rejecting after the actual measurement a hemoglobin signal for obtaining living body information inside the living body of a measurement channel for which the resetting of the irradiation use optical fiber or light receiving use optical fiber on the body surface has been performed is evaluated inadequate regardless to the performance of the resetting of the irradiation use optical fiber and/or light receiving use optical fiber.

16. A method of optical measurement for living body according to one of claim 13, characterized in that the evaluation of the setting adequacy of the irradiation use optical fiber or the light receiving use optical fiber on the body surface is performed after completing the actual optical measurement for living body which

is for obtaining the living body information inside the living body of the subject, and further comprises step of rejecting a hemoglobin signal for obtaining the living body information inside the living body for a measurement channel of which setting is evaluated inadequate by the optical fiber setting adequacy evaluation step.

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